

What are PeopleSoft Chartfields & Trees?

- Independent Data Elements: PeopleSoft Chartfields (Chart of Account segments) are independent data elements that fundamentally define how transaction data is stored and reported – each chartfield or segment represents a 'dimension' of financial data;
- Common usage among enterprise suites and modules: Chartfields are used throughout all PeopleSoft modules employed at Oakland County, including Financials (GL, AP, PO, AR, etc.), HRMS (Payroll, T&L), EPM (Financials Warehouse, Budgets) – this allows for a single point of maintenance;
- Affects users across Oakland County: Chartfields are used to store specific transactions, these
 may include:
 - Time Reporting within Time & Labor
 - Purchase Requisitioning within Purchasing
 - Budgeting, Reporting and Analysis within Financials Warehouse
 - Vouchering and Payments within Payables
 - Journals within General Ledger





Chartfield Considerations affecting Oakland County

Configuration Value	PS 8.8 Capability	Configuration Consideration
PeopleSoft Chartfields	PeopleSoft delivers approximately twenty-three chartfields, and allows for full chartfield configuration	 Centralize Chartfield maintenance when possible. Oakland County will want to keep the chartfields thin and enforce rigor when a new account or chartfield value is requested. The use of ChartFields also directly affect system storage volumes and performance. Oakland County should consider the impact on Ledger table volume when additional chartfields are added. Each unique chartfield per month, per year, per business unit, represents a unique row in the ledger;
		 PeopleSoft 8.4 & 8.8 delivers a tool called ChartField Configuration. This tool allows you to perform various configurations to ChartFields to meet unique accounting requirements. All ChartFields fall into one of three categories: (1) Fully Configurable: any configuration action may be taken. (2) Partially Configurable: selective configuration actions may be taken. (3) Non-Configurable: ChartField is required and may not be changed;
		 Renaming, deleting or adjusting Chartfield field length is discouraged – it makes applying bundles and upgrades more complex. Instead, it is recommended to re-label, inactivate or change display length (down from table field length) of Chartfields using Chartfield Configurator;
		 SpeedTypes complete a transaction by mapping to a common and allowed combinations of regularly used ChartField values. This should mitigate Oakland County's loss of OCA/PCA rapid data entry benefits.





Tree Considerations affecting Oakland County

Configuration Value	PS 8.8 Capability	Configuration Consideration
PeopleSoft Trees	resoft Trees Tree diagrams organize Chartfield values and can be used to maintain Chartfield values in PeopleSoft	 Trees add an intuitive, visual layer that enables you to see where detail items in your chart of accounts fit into the big picture; Trees in PeopleSoft are a graphical presentation of chartfield values; they can
		 show hierarchy or group detail values in logical format; Many processes use the trees when they need hierarchical information, including: Summary Ledgers, Consolidations, Reporting, Combination Editing;
		 Trees are driven by SetID, and are specific to a single chartfield value. When more than one CF dimension is required in a PS process, more than one tree must be used;
		 An unlimited number of trees are supported, although 'corporate' tree structures are recommended to have a 'single' version of the organization for reporting and processing purposes;
		• Every time a detail chartfield value is added to the system, trees must be checked to verify that the new detail value is contained in the existing ranges specified. Failure to do so could result in imbalances in reporting, consolidations, or any other processes that use trees. The ability to add/modify chartfield values via Tree Manager exists within PeopleSoft and is recommended.



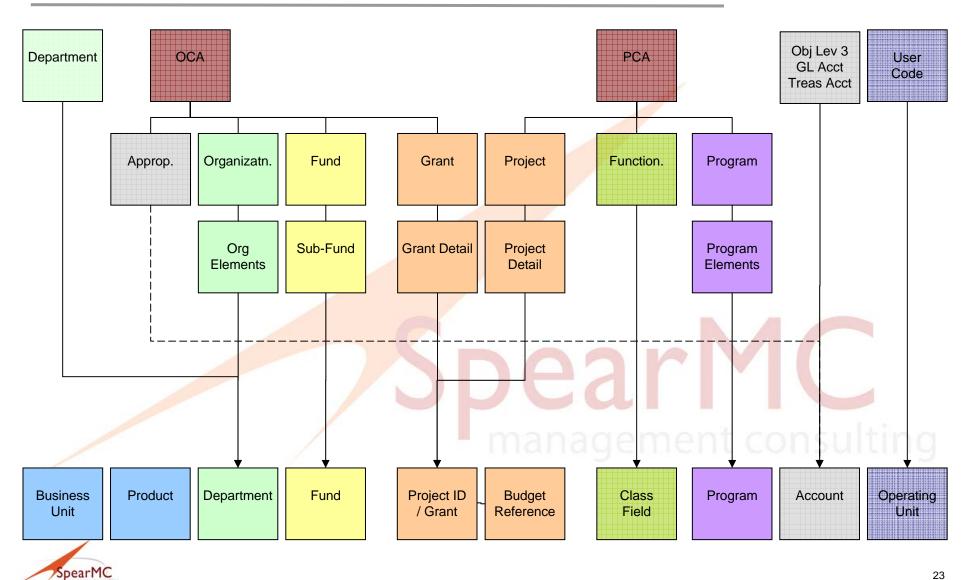


Understanding Tree Structure, Levels and Definition:

Step	Description	
1. Define Tree Structure	Every tree is based upon a structure. The structure defines the links between the tree and the underlying chartfield tables to which it refers. There are two main kinds of tree structures:	
	Detail tree structures. Node-oriented with detail value(s) or detail range(s);	
	• Summary tree structures. These are used for PS/nVision reporting using summary ledgers.	
2. Create Tree Definition	The tree definition specifies the tree structure used, tree name and key values, how the tree handles detail values, and whether the tree uses levels.	
3. Specify Tree Levels	 Recommend that at least one core chartfield tree be strictly enforced and contain all CF values. This will allow all levels within the tree to have a consistent meaning. Additional chartfield trees may be used for exceptions or other reporting needs. 	
	 Name the tree levels correctly from the start (e.g. do not use LEVEL1, LEVEL2, etc.) – changing level names will be difficult once trees are built. 	
	Add Root Node equal to highest level tree node for tree.	
4. Insert Tree Nodes	 Insert Tree Nodes Tree node codes should be labeled for simplicity – recommend using UPPER_CAPS with underscores in between words. This allows for speed and less errors in nVision process Node description should be what Oakland County wants to see on reports. In Tree Node Description do not use characters (e.g. use 'and' in place of '&', do not use single quotes parenthesis). 	
5. Attach Detail Values	Define a single chartfield value, multiple chartfield values, a range of chartfield values or multiple ranges of chartfield values as the detail attached to a node.	



Performance Accounting CoA to PeopleSoft Chartfield Crosswalk:





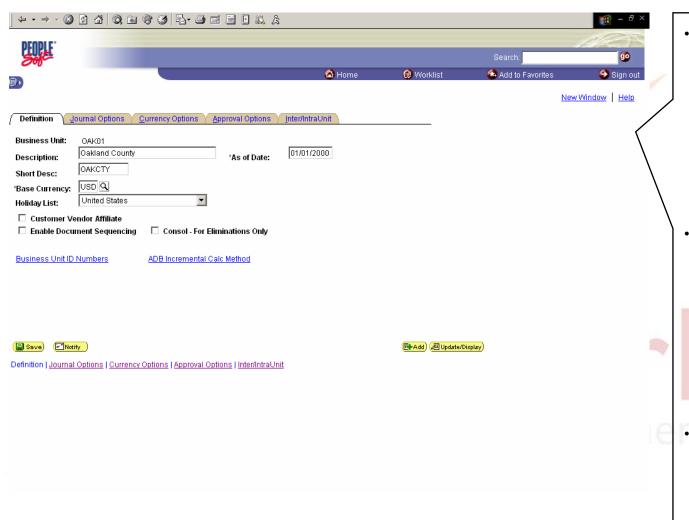
Delivered PeopleSoft Chartfield Structure – Business Unit:



- While not a true PeopleSoft Chartfield, Business Units define the logical units within an organization, usually legal entities for financial and tax reporting purposes – each business unit keeps its own set of books and reports;
- Multiple ledgers can be tied to a GL Business Unit. For example: an ACTUALS track actual dollar transactions, FACCRUAL for GASB 34 requirements, and BUDGET ledger to track loaded budget data.
- Represents the highest level in Oakland County hierarchy;
- Required five-character field (e.g. OAKBU or OAK01);
 - Need to seriously consider whether component units should be separate Business Units. This affects interfund processing and affiliates. In particular: Drain Component Units, Treasurers Component Units, and Treasurers Accounting – Business Finance Corporation.



Delivered PeopleSoft Chartfield Structure – Business Unit:



- Journal Processing Options are defaulted at the Business Unit level.
 PeopleSoft GL also allows for specifying processing options at the business unit, ledger or journal entry source level.
- Note: Processing options defined for a ledger override those defined for a business unit. Options defined for a source override those defined for both a ledger and business unit.
- Note: Since Business Unit is not a true ChartField – Trees do not exist for Business Units.





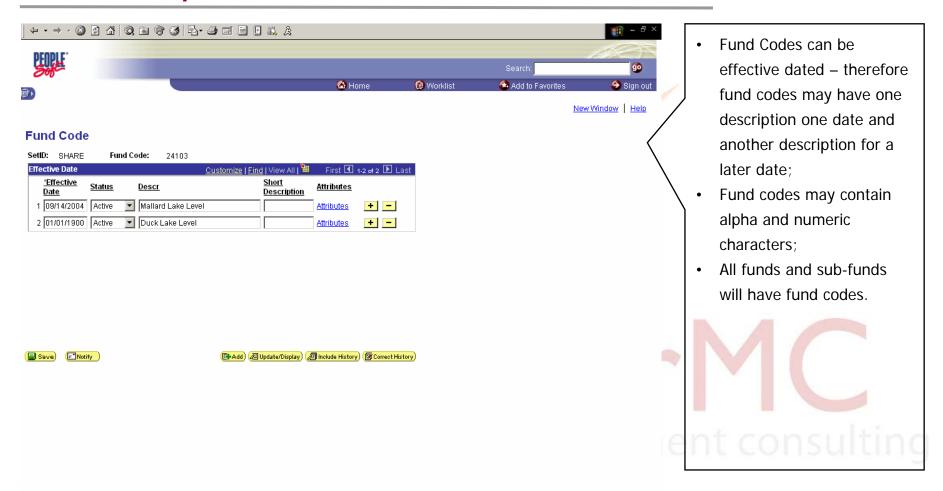
Delivered PeopleSoft Chartfield Structure – Fund:



- Used to classify primary structural funding unit (financing source) of a transaction;
- Represents the current fund/sub-fund code within Oakland County however, in PeopleSoft, all fund and sub-fund values will be incorporated into the fund code;
- Fund is defined as a financial and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. It records cash and other financial resources, with related liabilities, fund balance and any corresponding changes which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities.
 - Any journal created for a specific fund must have debits that equal credits;
- Delivered five-character field. Oakland County should use at least five-characters
 - Expanding the field length to more characters to better match up with the current fund/sub-fund structure would involve increasing the database field table length. This is a system-wide modification



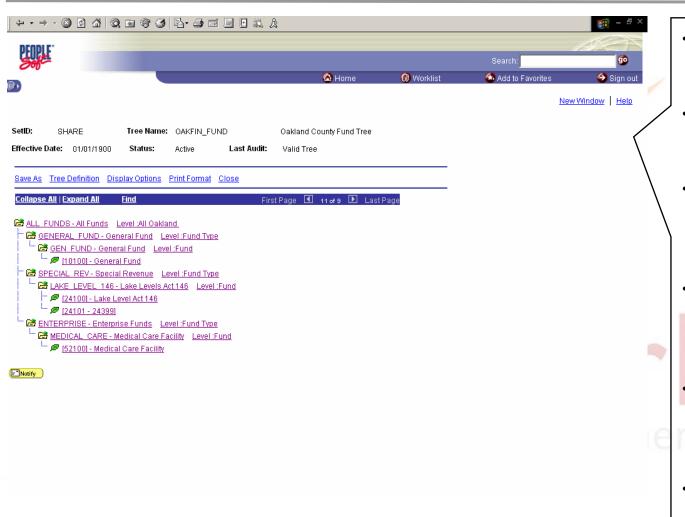
Delivered PeopleSoft Chartfield Structure – Fund:







Delivered PeopleSoft Chartfield Structure – Fund:



- All funds and subfunds will be detail values on the fund table;
- Funds will contain their own level to report on subfunds that roll up to them;
- All funds with sub-funds always have transactions booked to the sub-fund level;
- Only funds without subfunds have transactions directly post to them – for example: General Fund;
- Tree Levels will identify:
 - All Funds
 - Fund Type
 - Fund
- Budgeting is done at the Fund level.





SpearMC

Fund (Commitment Control) Considerations:

 Commitment Control Functionality: Commitment Control is used to control budget creation and adjustments, budget checking of PeopleSoft modules and budget closing. Commitment Control integrates with the following applications:

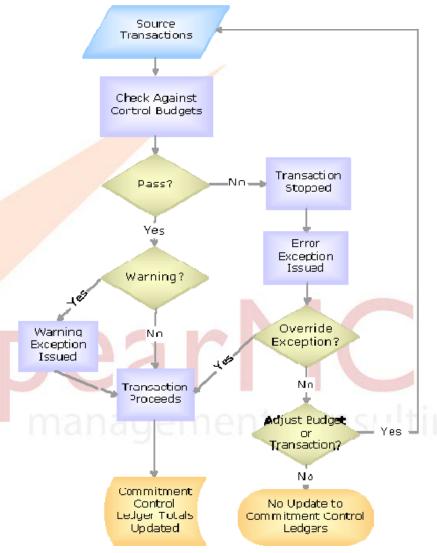


- Commitment Control does not originate any transactions solely used to control budgets and spending. Establish control at Gov't Function (e.g. Dept/Fund) level and enter/track at lower levels.
- Budgeting will be maintained at the Fund level to:
 - Create and maintain control budgets;
 - Check actual transactions (such as actual expenditures and revenues) against control budgets;
 - Check imminent future financial obligations (pre-encumbrances and encumbrances) against control budgets;
 - Check recognized revenue against revenue estimate budgets.



Fund (Commitment Control) Considerations:

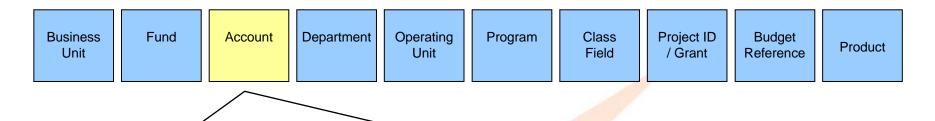
- Commitment Control Functionality:
 PeopleSoft Commitment Control enables you to check source transactions from PeopleSoft modules and third-party applications against your control budgets.
- When a transaction exceeds the available budget amount, the system either stops the transaction and issues an error notice or passes the transaction with a warning notice, depending on the processing rules that you set up in your control budget definition, budget attributes, and source transaction type definition.
- Note: Commitment Control does not have to be implemented at the initial go-live of the Financials implementation.







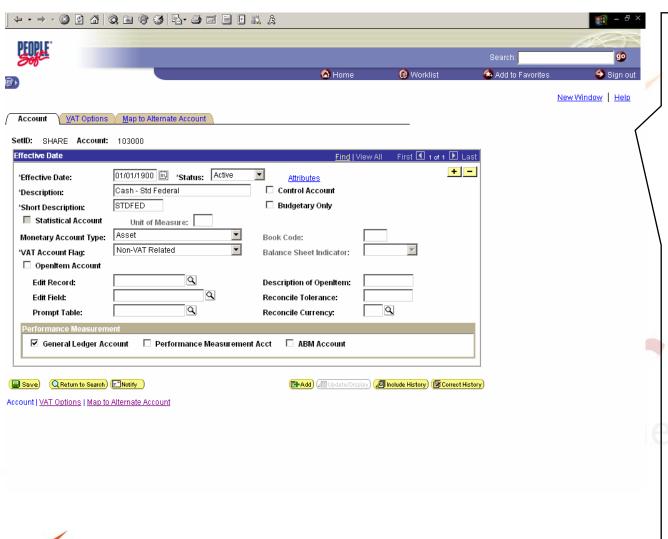
Delivered PeopleSoft Chartfield Structure – Account:



- Used to classify the nature of a transaction;
- Delivered ten-character field, however Oakland County should use at least six-characters or more for adequate control and scalability;
- Modular Accounting Entry Types (e.g. AP Payment, GL Journal, AR Cash Application) and the ability to identify Account as asset, liability, expense, etc will eliminate the need for Appropriation Codes.
- Accounts can represent different types:
 - Monetary: Asset, Expense, Liability, Equity, Revenue (e.g. All Objects and GL Accounts)
 - Statistical: Used to capture only statistical data such as headcount, prisoners, square footage
 - OpenItem: Used to track debits/credits that post to an account by a user-defined key. For example, employee advances can be tracked by employee ID or permit deposits can be tracked by permit ID.



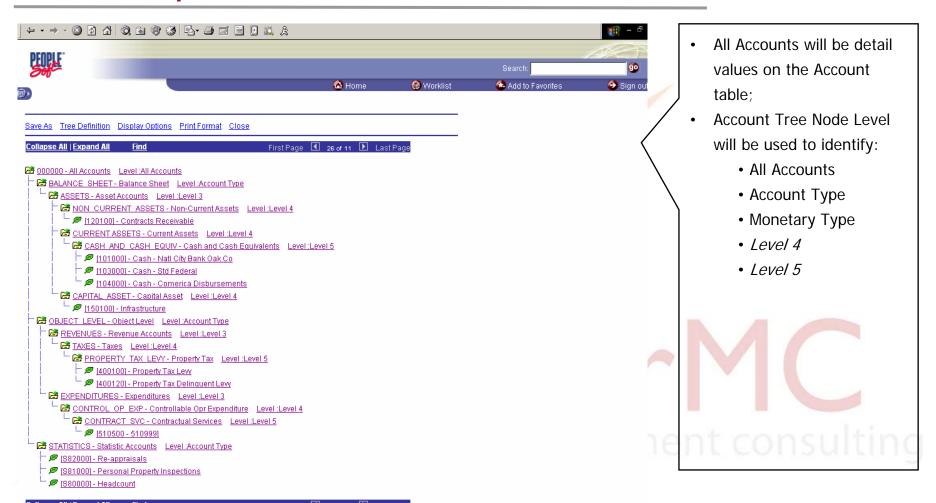
Delivered PeopleSoft Chartfield Structure – Account:



- Accounts are defined as:
 - Asset
 - Liability
 - Revenue
 - Expenses
 - Equity
- Accounts can also be defined as Statistical accounts and/or have OpenItems (e.g. subsidiary ledgers) attached to them.
 - Open Items can be defined and validated through delivered or custom-built and maintained records.
- Control Accounts (e.g. AP, AR, Treasurer) can only be updated via internal processes (e.g. allocations, reconciliation processes).



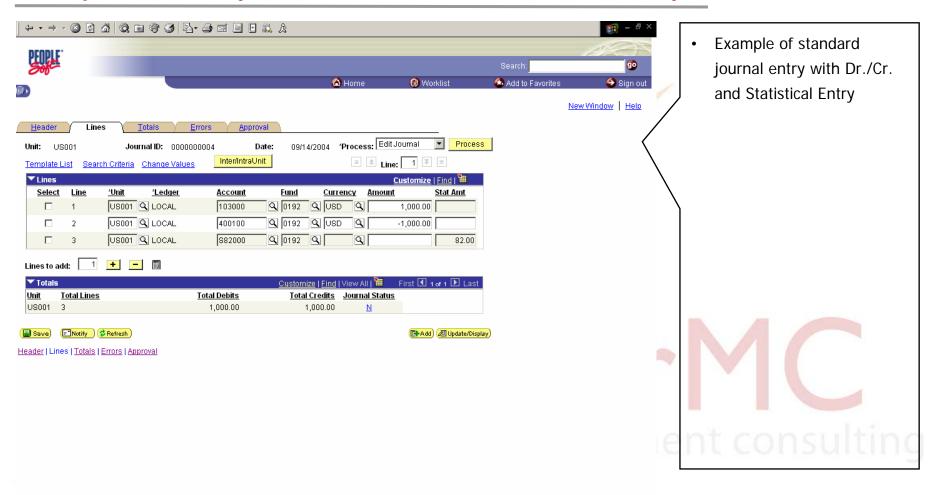
Delivered PeopleSoft Chartfield Structure – Account:





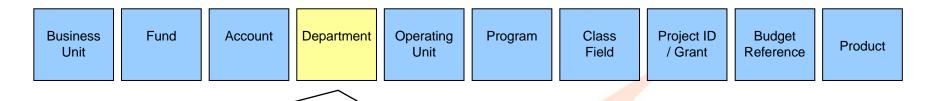


Example – Monetary and Statistical Account Journal Entry:









- Used to classify responsibility center or divisional component of a transaction;
- Represents the current organizational structure (government function, department, division, unit and sub-unit) within Oakland County;
- Delivered ten-character field, however Oakland County should use at least seven characters without leading zeros for adequate control and scalability;





